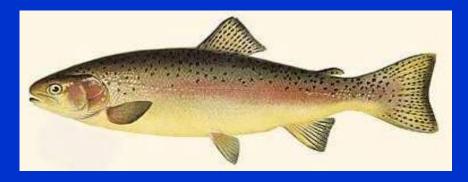


Effects of Urbanization on Salmonids in Chester Creek

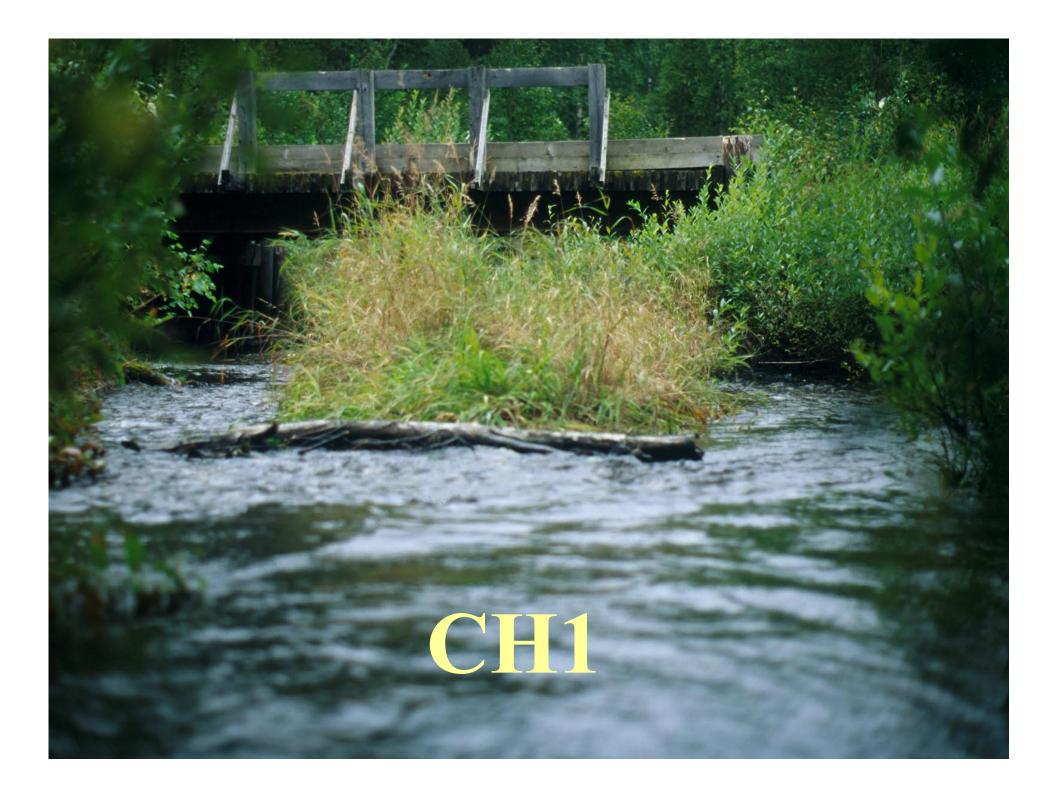




Matthew Whitman whitman_matthew@hotmail.com

Chester Creek Basin









Urbanization

Habitat

Fish

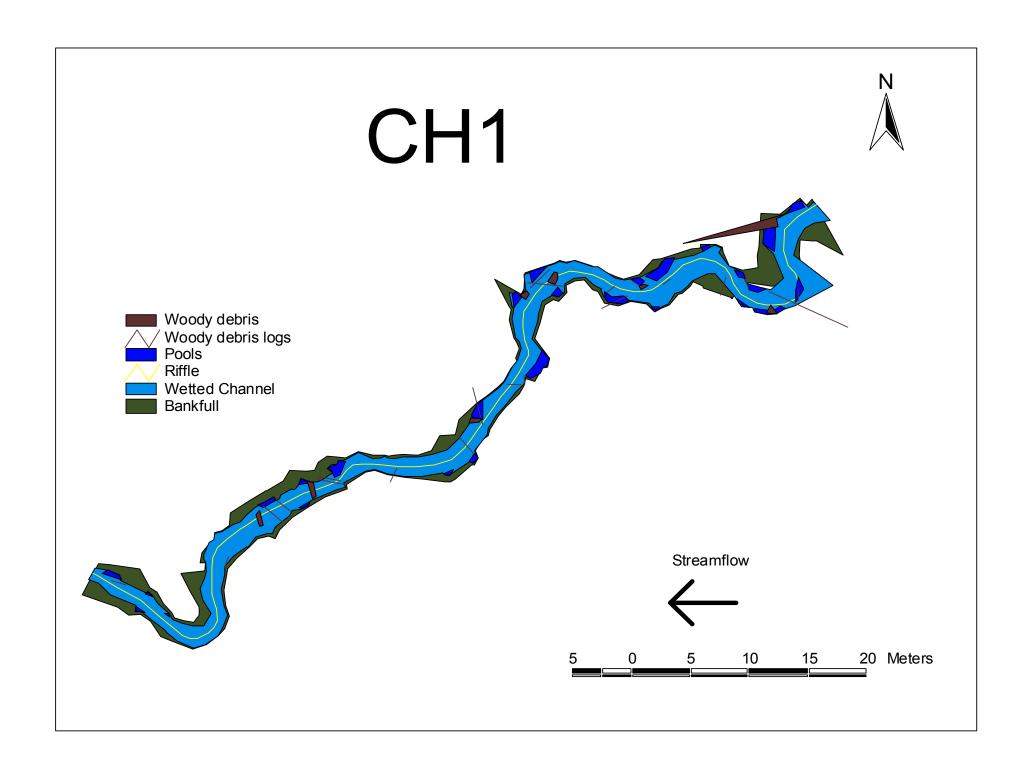
Instream Structure Benthic Environment Water Environment Riparian Structure

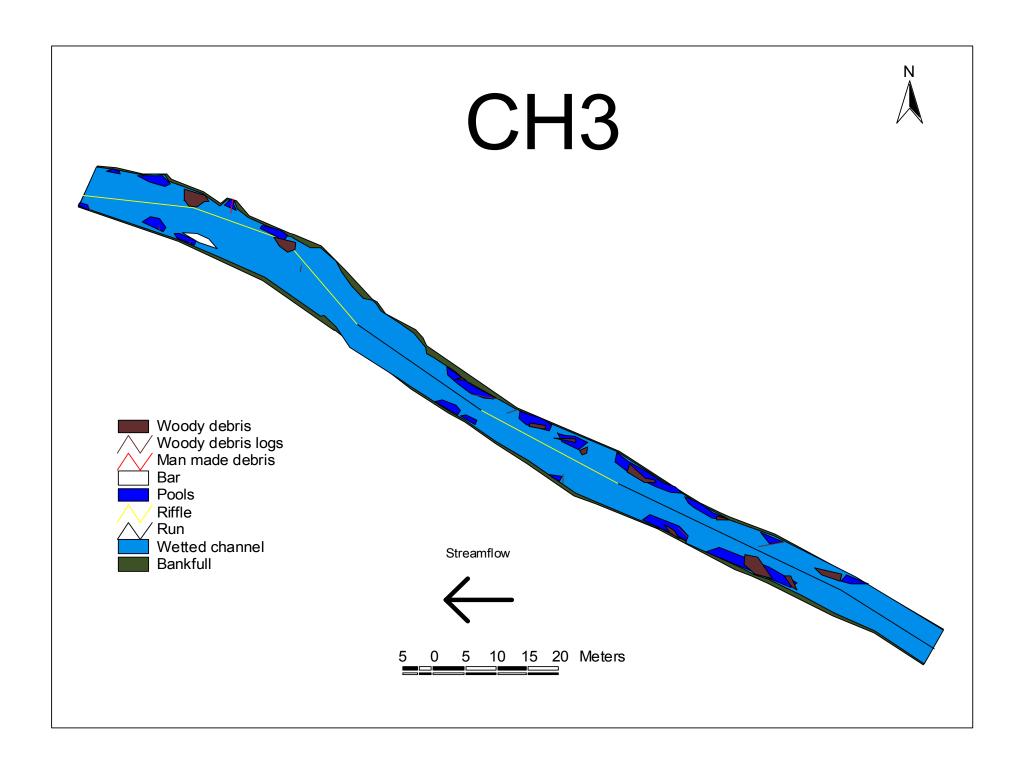


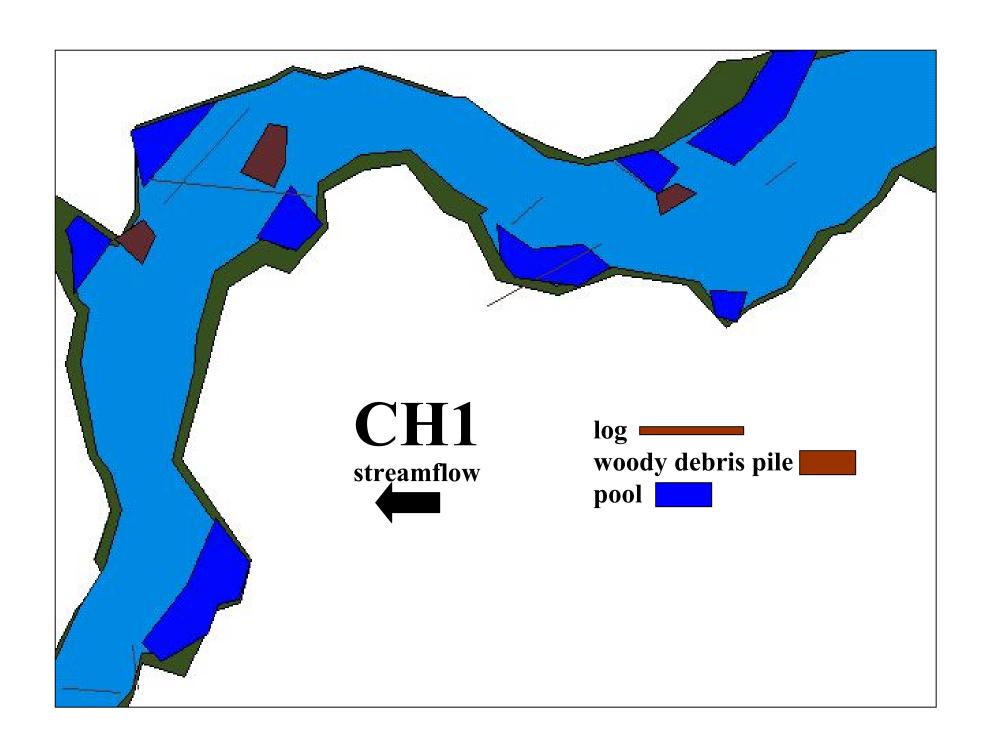
Backwater Pool

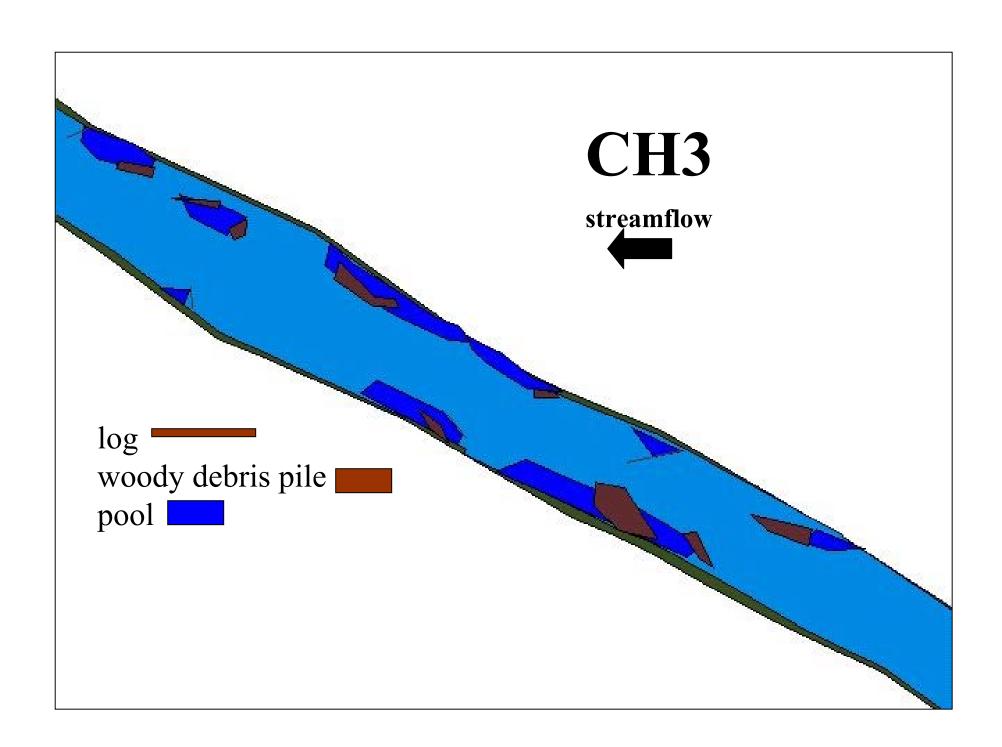




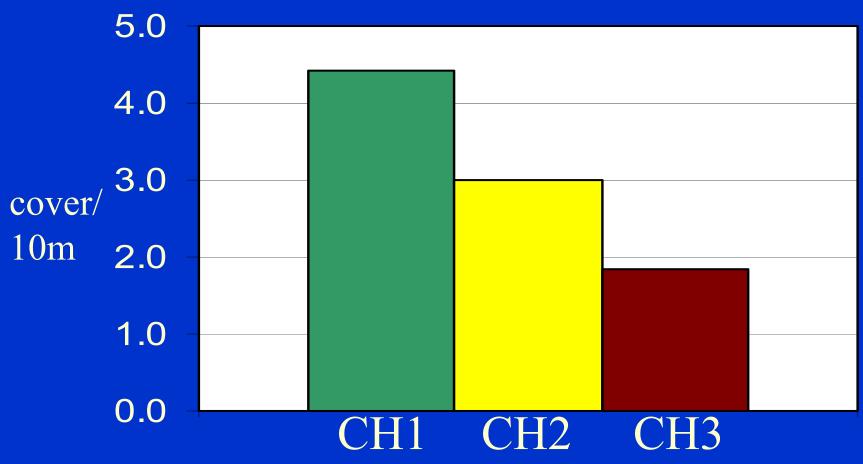






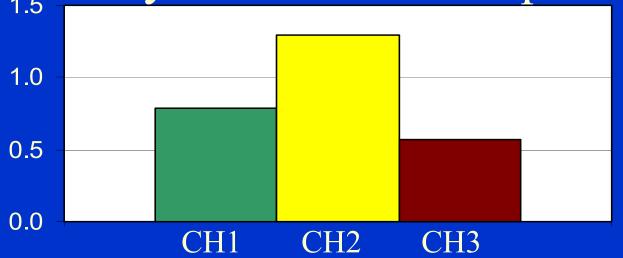


Cover Frequency

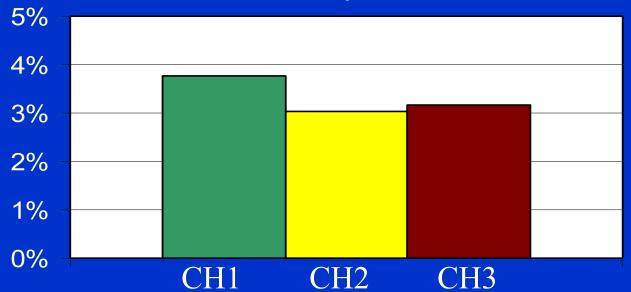


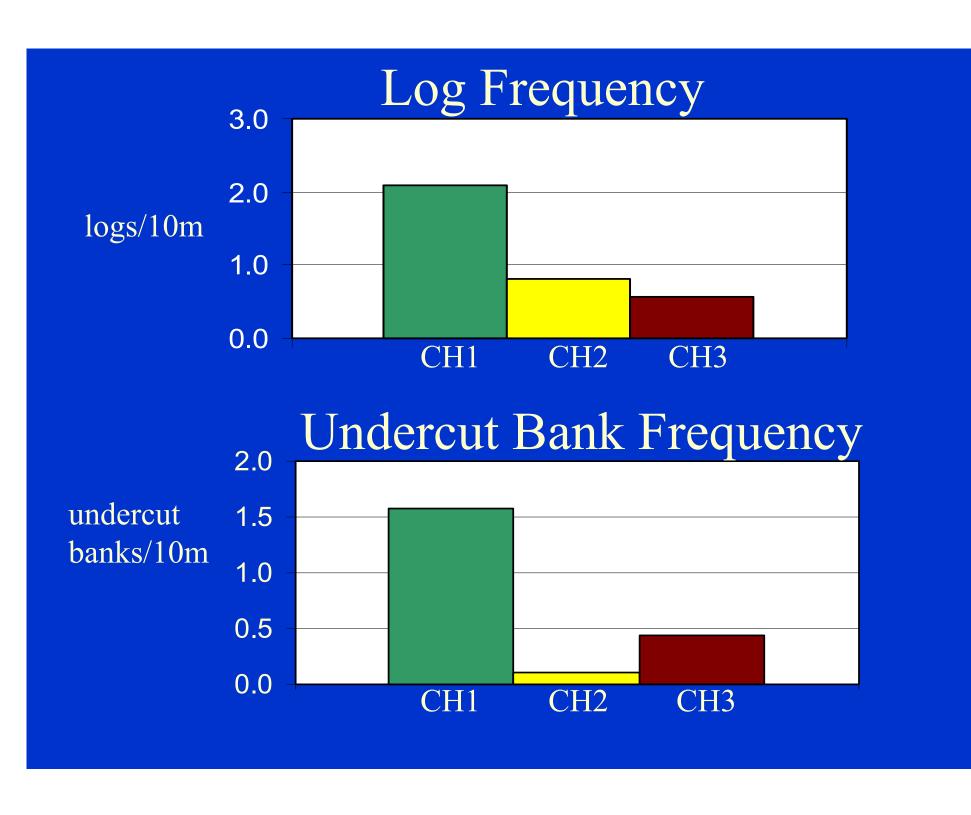




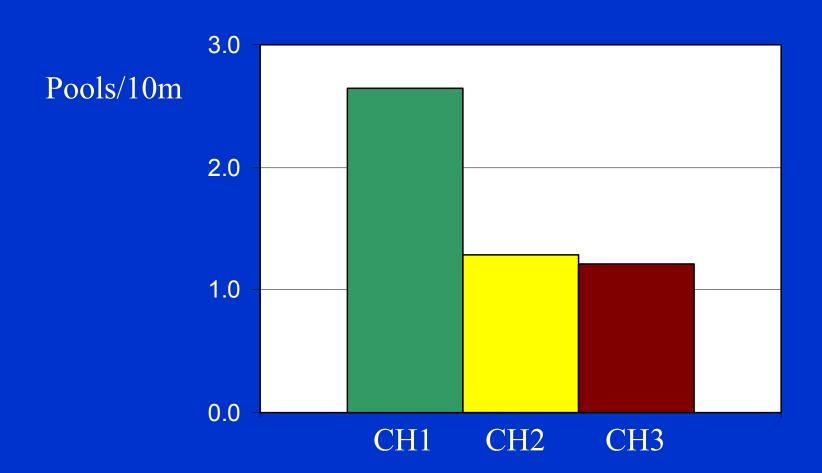


Area as Woody Debris Piles

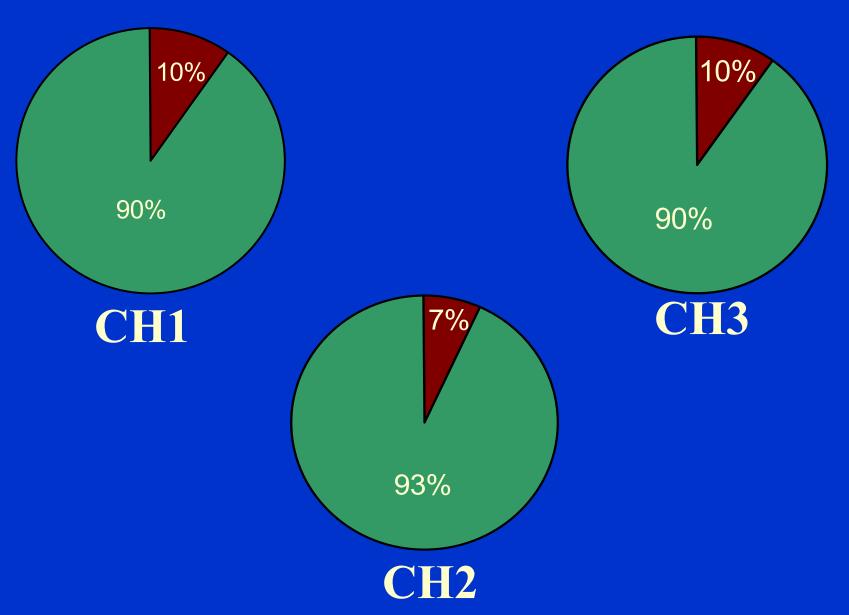




Pool Frequency

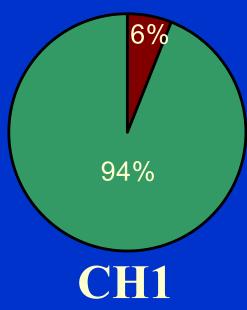


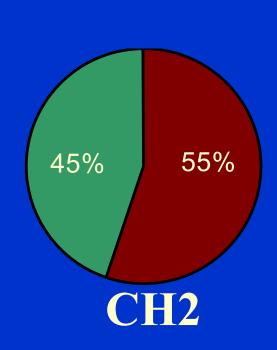
Pool Non-Pool

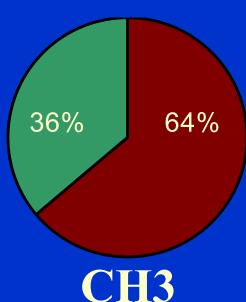


> 20% Embedded





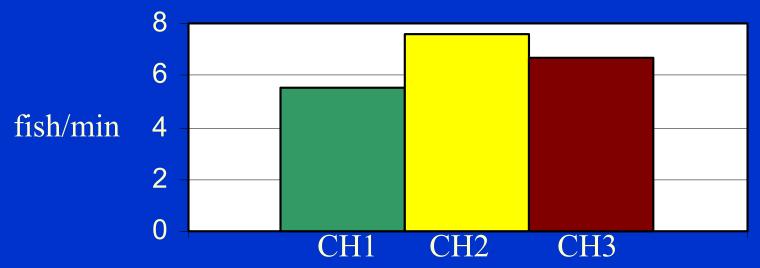




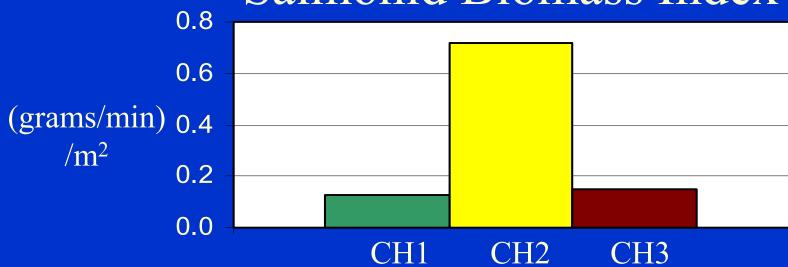
Preliminary Habitat Results

- Amount of total rearing (pool) habitat is similar at urban and non-urban sites
- Amount of high quality rearing habitat (pools w/cover) is much greater at non-urban site
- Amount of total cover decreases as urbanization increases
- Spawning habitat appears degraded in urban areas compared to nonurbanized area

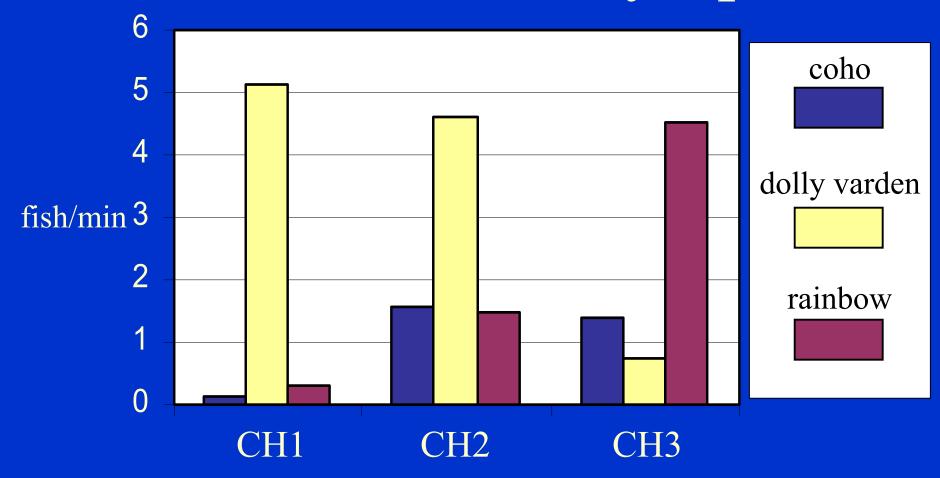
Salmonid Abundance Index



Salmonid Biomass Index



Abundance Index by Species



Preliminary Salmonid Results

- Overall abundance not negatively effected by urbanization
- Overall biomass not negatively effected by urbanization; production may be enhanced at moderate urbanization levels
- Urbanization may be related to spatial and temporal differences in species composition
 - Dolly Varden
 - Coho

